

PLASTER—HOW AND WHEN TO USE IT. The following was furnished to *Colman's Rural World* by Professor George L. Plaster, a FERTILIZER.—Among the manufactured products which ought to be employed by the farmers in the beginning of the year as a fertilizing agent will place the common plaster. Its applications are numerous, and the modes of applying vary according to the mixture of soil and plaster. Plaster is a compound of sulphur or lime and sulphuric acid, known under the name of gypsum, or sulphate of lime; its composition when pure is, sulphuric acid 45, lime 33, water 24. There are other variations in the formula of commercial plaster, due to the calcination and the presence of foreign matter, such as silica, iron, and other impurities. Plaster is a valuable fertilizer in its application as a fertilizer. There are five commonly cultivated crops which contain gypsum in sensible proportion; they are: Lucern, sainfoin, red clover, ryegrass, turnips; but its transformation by absorption of ammonia enables its constituents to become the food of other varieties of crops, such as wheat, corn, beans, peas, and vines. Professor Liebig contends that the nature of gypsum consists in giving a fixed constitution to the nitrogen, or ammonia, which is brought into the soil, and is indispensable to the nutrition of plants. He says that "100 pounds of gypsum gives as much ammonia as 6,250 pounds of nitrate of soda." In fact, four pounds of gypsum increase the production of mowens (10 lbs.).

WHEAT.—Upon winter wheat there should be a top dressing of about fifty pounds to the acre in the fall when it comes up, and another like dressing in the spring. In cases where it has been affected by the severity of the winter, especially in all cases where it is uneven in growth, with spots nearly killed out, a larger application should be made, full 100 pounds to the acre, and making even more liberal application than that to the poor spots. The effect will appear marvellous. **GRASS AND RED CLOVER.**—After seeding, when the seed has taken the ground in the earlier part of the spring (April), we ought to sow plaster on the soil, about 100 pounds to the acre. When grass or clover are one, two, or more years old, sow the same quantity per acre; when the plant is three to four inches high, and, if possible, during, wet weather.

WINTER MULCHING WHEAT. A uniformly good wheat crop is better than a patch-work one. Very few owners of land have fields that are alike in every part. Some spots are richer and drier, and some are poorer and wetter, and some are lower and more muddy. Some parts are swept by prevailing winds; others are sheltered in hollows or by woods and trees. Now, no farmer wants to apply manure to parts that are already fertile enough. He does not want to protect his wheat from the winds which will blow it off, and leave the rest of the snow-drifts accumulate. But if he will protect and enrich the knolls and mounds better places, he may not only get a better crop, but he will have his land ready for more uniform crops of corn, grass, &c., afterwards. Dear in mind that green plants like wheat are easily killed by frost, and that the straw of other green plants such as strawberries, which are killed if covered too thick. One of the best things that can be done on any farm, is to give a thin and even dressing of manure on the knolls and ridges of wheats at this time of year. Old, fine manure, is of course best; but fresh manure is not bad. Sometimes the straw is just the thing wanted. I once saved part of a crop of wheat, and got twenty bushels an acre, by scattering straw over it, thick enough to prevent the ruttling away of cold winds, but not thick enough to smother the plants, while other parts not protected were killed by the cold.

HOW TO WATER HORSES.—One writer says, "Never water immediately before or after feeding." We say if a horse is thirsty, always give him a drink, and he will thank you for it. Horses are often put into the stable at noon for an hour or two, who do not eat a pound of hay or grain, but look wistfully for water; and then their careful owner, who would not let them have water when warm will give them enough to kill, and drive the remainder off the hot water bottles and such like, and feed. Ten chances to one his horse gives out with him or gets sick before night. Give the horse water, and he will eat. Give him a swallow, rinse out his mouth and nostrils, give him a bite of hay, in a short time a little water, but not to much. If he is watered overtimes, a little will do him no harm, but he will not drink more than half what he would if you let him gulp it down at once.

THE HOUSEKEEPER. How to Treat Flesh Wounds.—Every person should understand how to treat flesh wounds, because one is liable to be placed in circumstances, away from surgical and veterinary aid, where he may save his own life, the life of a friend or of a beast simply by the exercise of a little common sense. In the first place, clean the lips of the wound with the hand and hold them firmly together to check the flow of blood until several stitches can be taken and a bandage applied. Then bath the wound for a long time in cold water. "Should it be painful," a correspondent says, "take a pinch of burning coals and sprinkle upon them some brown sugar, and hold the wounded part in the smoke. In a few minutes the pain will be allayed and recovery proceed rapidly. In my case a rusty nail had made a bad wound in the bottom of my foot. The pain and nervous irritation were severe. This was all removed by holding it in the smoke for fifteen minutes, and I was able to resume my reading in comfort. We have often recommended it to others with like results. Last week one of my men had a finger nail torn out by a nail of ice tongs. It became very painful, as it was to have been expected. Held in sugar-smoke for twenty minutes, the pain ceased and promised speedy recovery.

HOW TO TREAT FLESH WOUNDS.—Every person should understand how to treat flesh wounds, because one is liable to be placed in circumstances, away from surgical and veterinary aid, where he may save his own life, the life of a friend or of a beast simply by the exercise of a little common sense. In the first place, clean the lips of the wound with the hand and hold them firmly together to check the flow of blood until several stitches can be taken and a bandage applied. Then bath the wound for a long time in cold water. "Should it be painful," a correspondent says, "take a pinch of burning coals and sprinkle upon them some brown sugar, and hold the wounded part in the smoke. In a few minutes the pain will be allayed and recovery proceed rapidly. In my case a rusty nail had made a bad wound in the bottom of my foot. The pain and nervous irritation were severe. This was all removed by holding it in the smoke for fifteen minutes, and I was able to resume my reading in comfort. We have often recommended it to others with like results. Last week one of my men had a finger nail torn out by a nail of ice tongs. It became very painful, as it was to have been expected. Held in sugar-smoke for twenty minutes, the pain ceased and promised speedy recovery.

HOW TO TREAT FLESH WOUNDS.—Every person should understand how to treat flesh wounds, because one is liable to be placed in circumstances, away from surgical and veterinary aid, where he may save his own life, the life of a friend or of a beast simply by the exercise of a little common sense. In the first place, clean the lips of the wound with the hand and hold them firmly together to check the flow of blood until several stitches can be taken and a bandage applied. Then bath the wound for a long time in cold water. "Should it be painful," a correspondent says, "take a pinch of burning coals and sprinkle upon them some brown sugar, and hold the wounded part in the smoke. In a few minutes the pain will be allayed and recovery proceed rapidly. In my case a rusty nail had made a bad wound in the bottom of my foot. The pain and nervous irritation were severe. This was all removed by holding it in the smoke for fifteen minutes, and I was able to resume my reading in comfort. We have often recommended it to others with like results. Last week one of my men had a finger nail torn out by a nail of ice tongs. It became very painful, as it was to have been expected. Held in sugar-smoke for twenty minutes, the pain ceased and promised speedy recovery.

HOW TO TREAT FLESH WOUNDS.—Every person should understand how to treat flesh wounds, because one is liable to be placed in circumstances, away from surgical and veterinary aid, where he may save his own life, the life of a friend or of a beast simply by the exercise of a little common sense. In the first place, clean the lips of the wound with the hand and hold them firmly together to check the flow of blood until several stitches can be taken and a bandage applied. Then bath the wound for a long time in cold water. "Should it be painful," a correspondent says, "take a pinch of burning coals and sprinkle upon them some brown sugar, and hold the wounded part in the smoke. In a few minutes the pain will be allayed and recovery proceed rapidly. In my case a rusty nail had made a bad wound in the bottom of my foot. The pain and nervous irritation were severe. This was all removed by holding it in the smoke for fifteen minutes, and I was able to resume my reading in comfort. We have often recommended it to others with like results. Last week one of my men had a finger nail torn out by a nail of ice tongs. It became very painful, as it was to have been expected. Held in sugar-smoke for twenty minutes, the pain ceased and promised speedy recovery.

HOW TO TREAT FLESH WOUNDS.—Every person should understand how to treat flesh wounds, because one is liable to be placed in circumstances, away from surgical and veterinary aid, where he may save his own life, the life of a friend or of a beast simply by the exercise of a little common sense. In the first place, clean the lips of the wound with the hand and hold them firmly together to check the flow of blood until several stitches can be taken and a bandage applied. Then bath the wound for a long time in cold water. "Should it be painful," a correspondent says, "take a pinch of burning coals and sprinkle upon them some brown sugar, and hold the wounded part in the smoke. In a few minutes the pain will be allayed and recovery proceed rapidly. In my case a rusty nail had made a bad wound in the bottom of my foot. The pain and nervous irritation were severe. This was all removed by holding it in the smoke for fifteen minutes, and I was able to resume my reading in comfort. We have often recommended it to others with like results. Last week one of my men had a finger nail torn out by a nail of ice tongs. It became very painful, as it was to have been expected. Held in sugar-smoke for twenty minutes, the pain ceased and promised speedy recovery.

HOW TO TREAT FLESH WOUNDS.—Every person should understand how to treat flesh wounds, because one is liable to be placed in circumstances, away from surgical and veterinary aid, where he may save his own life, the life of a friend or of a beast simply by the exercise of a little common sense. In the first place, clean the lips of the wound with the hand and hold them firmly together to check the flow of blood until several stitches can be taken and a bandage applied. Then bath the wound for a long time in cold water. "Should it be painful," a correspondent says, "take a pinch of burning coals and sprinkle upon them some brown sugar, and hold the wounded part in the smoke. In a few minutes the pain will be allayed and recovery proceed rapidly. In my case a rusty nail had made a bad wound in the bottom of my foot. The pain and nervous irritation were severe. This was all removed by holding it in the smoke for fifteen minutes, and I was able to resume my reading in comfort. We have often recommended it to others with like results. Last week one of my men had a finger nail torn out by a nail of ice tongs. It became very painful, as it was to have been expected. Held in sugar-smoke for twenty minutes, the pain ceased and promised speedy recovery.

HOW TO TREAT FLESH WOUNDS.—Every person should understand how to treat flesh wounds, because one is liable to be placed in circumstances, away from surgical and veterinary aid, where he may save his own life, the life of a friend or of a beast simply by the exercise of a little common sense. In the first place, clean the lips of the wound with the hand and hold them firmly together to check the flow of blood until several stitches can be taken and a bandage applied. Then bath the wound for a long time in cold water. "Should it be painful," a correspondent says, "take a pinch of burning coals and sprinkle upon them some brown sugar, and hold the wounded part in the smoke. In a few minutes the pain will be allayed and recovery proceed rapidly. In my case a rusty nail had made a bad wound in the bottom of my foot. The pain and nervous irritation were severe. This was all removed by holding it in the smoke for fifteen minutes, and I was able to resume my reading in comfort. We have often recommended it to others with like results. Last week one of my men had a finger nail torn out by a nail of ice tongs. It became very painful, as it was to have been expected. Held in sugar-smoke for twenty minutes, the pain ceased and promised speedy recovery.

HOW TO TREAT FLESH WOUNDS.—Every person should understand how to treat flesh wounds, because one is liable to be placed in circumstances, away from surgical and veterinary aid, where he may save his own life, the life of a friend or of a beast simply by the exercise of a little common sense. In the first place, clean the lips of the wound with the hand and hold them firmly together to check the flow of blood until several stitches can be taken and a bandage applied. Then bath the wound for a long time in cold water. "Should it be painful," a correspondent says, "take a pinch of burning coals and sprinkle upon them some brown sugar, and hold the wounded part in the smoke. In a few minutes the pain will be allayed and recovery proceed rapidly. In my case a rusty nail had made a bad wound in the bottom of my foot. The pain and nervous irritation were severe. This was all removed by holding it in the smoke for fifteen minutes, and I was able to resume my reading in comfort. We have often recommended it to others with like results. Last week one of my men had a finger nail torn out by a nail of ice tongs. It became very painful, as it was to have been expected. Held in sugar-smoke for twenty minutes, the pain ceased and promised speedy recovery.

HOW TO TREAT FLESH WOUNDS.—Every person should understand how to treat flesh wounds, because one is liable to be placed in circumstances, away from surgical and veterinary aid, where he may save his own life, the life of a friend or of a beast simply by the exercise of a little common sense. In the first place, clean the lips of the wound with the hand and hold them firmly together to check the flow of blood until several stitches can be taken and a bandage applied. Then bath the wound for a long time in cold water. "Should it be painful," a correspondent says, "take a pinch of burning coals and sprinkle upon them some brown sugar, and hold the wounded part in the smoke. In a few minutes the pain will be allayed and recovery proceed rapidly. In my case a rusty nail had made a bad wound in the bottom of my foot. The pain and nervous irritation were severe. This was all removed by holding it in the smoke for fifteen minutes, and I was able to resume my reading in comfort. We have often recommended it to others with like results. Last week one of my men had a finger nail torn out by a nail of ice tongs. It became very painful, as it was to have been expected. Held in sugar-smoke for twenty minutes, the pain ceased and promised speedy recovery.